

Generalized black diholes

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A 5-parametric exact solution, describing a binary system composed of identical counter-rotating black holes endowed with opposite electromagnetic charges, is constructed. The addition of the angular momentum parameter to the static Emparan-Teo dihole model introduces magnetic charges into this two-body system. The solution can be considered as an extended model for describing generalized black diholes as dyons. We derive the explicit functional form of the horizon half-length parameter σ as a function of the Komar parameters: Komar mass M , electric/magnetic charge Q_E/Q_B , angular momentum J , and a coordinate distance R , where the parameters (M, J, Q_E, Q_B, R) characterize the upper constituent of the system, while $(M, -J, -Q_E, -Q_B, R)$ are associated with the lower one. The addition of magnetic charges enhances the standard Smarr mass formula in order to take into account their contribution to the mass. The solution contains, as particular cases, two solutions already discussed in the literature.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Black dihole (BDH) systems have been proposed by Emparan [1, 2] as static binary configurations of identical black holes endowed with opposite electric (or magnetic) charges, which are unbalanced by means of a conical singularity in between [3]. These two-body systems carry an electric (or magnetic) dipole moment, and the electromagnetic duality provides the corresponding dual configurations.

The addition of an angular momentum parameter generalizes these BDH configurations [4, 5] and means that the system is now composed of a pair of dyons [6]; i.e., due to rotation of electric charges, the constituents are now endowed with both electric and magnetic dipole moments (monopole electric and magnetic charges).

Tomimatsu proposed in 1984 [7], that due to the magnetic charges in the binary system, the standard Smarr mass formula [8] does not hold. It should be generalized to include the contribution of magnetic charges to the mass. Kleihaus *et al.* [9] considered black holes with magnetic monopole or dipole hair, in Einstein-Maxwell theory and some extensions of it, and show that the corresponding black hole solutions satisfy a generalized Smarr type mass formula, in agreement with Tomimatsu's proposal.

On one hand, following this idea we considered explicitly the magnetic charges generated by the rotation of electrically charged black holes. Moreover, we constructed a 4-parametric asymptotically flat exact solution in

[4]. This generalized stationary Emparan-like solution is endowed with magnetic monopole charges, and electric dipole moment, but it does not contain any magnetic dipole moment.

On the other hand, Manko *et al.* [5] introduced a 5-parametric asymptotically flat exact solution, where instead of magnetic monopole charges, a magnetic dipole moment produced by the rotation of electrically charged black holes is considered. They enlarge the 4-parametric Cabrera-Munguia *et al.* solution [4] to a 5-parametric one, by means of the introduction of a magnetic moment parameter b , and they hide the magnetic charges of Cabrera-Munguia *et al.* solution in favor of a magnetic dipole. By setting the magnetic moment $b = 0$, the Cabrera-Munguia *et al.* solution is easily recovered. In fact, each solution can be straightforwardly obtained from the other one, i.e., by introducing a magnetic dipole moment parameter (Cabrera-Munguia \rightarrow Manko) or by killing it (Manko \rightarrow Cabrera-Munguia).

Therefore, both solutions are in fact two faces, two particular cases of a more general 5-parametric exact solution, including magnetic charge and magnetic dipole moment parameters. The electromagnetic potential results to be invariant under the transformation $Q_E \leftrightarrow iQ_B$. This means that an observer will measure the same electromagnetic effects if we exchange the electric and magnetic potentials. The solution should provide a physical parametrization in terms of the five physical Komar parameters, i.e., the Komar mass M , electric/magnetic charges Q_E/Q_B , angular momentum J , and coordinate distance R . The upper black hole has (M, J, Q_E, Q_B, R) while the lower one contains $(M, -J, -Q_E, -Q_B, R)$.

The outline of the paper is as follows. In Sec. II, the axis conditions for a 5-parametric exact solution describing a two-body system of identical counter-rotating Kerr-Newman (KN) black holes with a massless strut in between [3] are considered and solved. In Sec. III

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the explicit form of the horizon half-length parameter σ in terms of the five physical Komar parameters (M, J, Q_E, Q_B, R) is given. Moreover, in Sec. IV we reduce our more general solution to the two physical descriptions already presented in [4, 5]. The addition of magnetic charges provides us a more general description of the properties of dyonic BDH [6]. Additionally, the corresponding Smarr formula and its geometrical components containing the proper contribution of the magnetic charges are displayed. In Sec. V the extreme limit of the solution is obtained. Sec. VI is devoted to the concluding remarks.

II. 5-PARAMETRIC CLASS OF SOLUTIONS

Stationary electrovacuum spacetimes can be described by means of the line element [10]

$$ds^2 = f^{-1} [e^{2\gamma}(d\rho^2 + dz^2) + \rho^2 d\varphi^2] - f(dt - \omega d\varphi)^2, \quad (1)$$

where $f(\rho, z)$, $\omega(\rho, z)$, and $\gamma(\rho, z)$ are the metric functions which can be calculated through the following system of equations

$$\begin{aligned} f &= \text{Re}(\mathcal{E}) + |\Phi|^2, \\ \omega_\rho &= -\rho f^{-2} \text{Im}(\mathcal{E}_z + 2\bar{\Phi}\bar{\Phi}_z), \\ \omega_z &= \rho f^{-2} \text{Im}(\mathcal{E}_\rho + 2\bar{\Phi}\bar{\Phi}_\rho), \\ 4\gamma_\rho &= \rho f^{-2} [|\mathcal{E}_\rho + 2\bar{\Phi}\bar{\Phi}_\rho|^2 - |\mathcal{E}_z + 2\bar{\Phi}\bar{\Phi}_z|^2] \\ &\quad - 4\rho f^{-1} (|\Phi_\rho|^2 - |\Phi_z|^2), \\ 2\gamma_z &= \rho f^{-2} \text{Re}[(\mathcal{E}_\rho + 2\bar{\Phi}\bar{\Phi}_\rho)(\bar{\mathcal{E}}_z + 2\bar{\Phi}\bar{\Phi}_z)] \\ &\quad - 4\rho f^{-1} \text{Re}(\bar{\Phi}_\rho\Phi_z), \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

The set of Eqs. (2) contains the complex potentials (\mathcal{E}, Φ) , which can be determined from the so-called Ernst equations [11],

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{Re}\mathcal{E} + |\Phi|^2) \Delta\mathcal{E} &= (\nabla\mathcal{E} + 2\bar{\Phi}\nabla\Phi)\nabla\mathcal{E}, \\ (\text{Re}\mathcal{E} + |\Phi|^2) \Delta\Phi &= (\nabla\mathcal{E} + 2\bar{\Phi}\nabla\Phi)\nabla\Phi, \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

where ∇ and Δ are the gradient and Laplace operators defined in Weyl-Papapetrou cylindrical coordinates (ρ, z) . The subscripts ρ and z denote partial differentiation, the bar over a symbol represents complex conjugation and $|x|^2 = x\bar{x}$. In addition, $\Phi = -A_4 + iA_3$ is the electromagnetic potential, whose components are the electric potential A_4 and the potential A_3 associated with the magnetic potential A_3 . The metric functions f , ω , and γ are determined by the Ernst equations (3).

Once we know the complex Ernst potentials on the symmetry axis, we can use the Sibgatullin's method (SM), based on the soliton theory, for solving the nonlinear equations (3), to obtain straightforwardly the complex Ernst potentials [12, 13] for the whole spacetime. For a binary system, the explicit solution for the whole space is obtained by setting $N = 2$ in the formulas of

the last part of Sec. III of Ref.[13]. Then, the explicit solution contains a set of twelve algebraic parameters $\{\alpha_n, f_j, \beta_j\}$, for $n = \overline{1, 4}$ and $j = 1, 2$. Due to the presence of a total magnetic charge and NUT sources [14], this 12-parametric exact solution is not asymptotically flat at spatial infinity. Hence, the *axis conditions* should be established in order to get rid of such monopolar terms.

Therefore, the axis conditions turn out to be very important in order to obtain an asymptotically flat exact solution which describes a two-body system of KN sources (subextreme or hyperextreme sources) with a massless strut in between, i.e., a well-known conical line singularity [3]. The axis conditions can be reduced to an algebraic system of equations given by [4]

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Im}[\bar{\mathbf{a}}_-(\mathbf{g}_- + \mathbf{h}_-)] &= 0, & \text{Im}[\bar{\mathbf{a}}_+(\mathbf{g}_+ + \mathbf{h}_+)] &= 0, \\ \mathbf{g}_\pm &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 2 & 1 \pm 1 & 1 \pm 1 \\ 1 & & & & \\ 1 & (\mathbf{a}_\pm) & & & \\ 0 & & & & \\ 0 & & & & \end{pmatrix}, \\ \mathbf{h}_\pm &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & & & & \\ 1 & (\mathbf{a}_\pm) & & & \\ \bar{e}_1 & & & & \\ \bar{e}_2 & & & & \end{pmatrix}, \\ \mathbf{a}_\pm &= \begin{pmatrix} \pm\gamma_{11} & \pm\gamma_{12} & \gamma_{13} & \gamma_{14} \\ \pm\gamma_{21} & \pm\gamma_{22} & \gamma_{23} & \gamma_{24} \\ M_{11} & M_{12} & M_{13} & M_{14} \\ M_{21} & M_{22} & M_{23} & M_{24} \end{pmatrix}, \\ M_{jn} &= [\bar{e}_j + 2\bar{f}_j f(\alpha_n)] (\alpha_n - \bar{\beta}_j)^{-1}, \\ f(\alpha_n) &= \sum_{j=1}^2 f_j \gamma_{jn}, & \gamma_{jn} &= (\alpha_n - \beta_j)^{-1}, \\ e_1 &= \frac{2 \prod_{n=1}^4 (\beta_1 - \alpha_n)}{(\beta_1 - \beta_2)(\beta_1 - \bar{\beta}_1)(\beta_1 - \bar{\beta}_2)} - \sum_{k=1}^2 \frac{2f_1 \bar{f}_k}{\beta_1 - \bar{\beta}_k}, \\ e_2 &= \frac{2 \prod_{n=1}^4 (\beta_2 - \alpha_n)}{(\beta_2 - \beta_1)(\beta_2 - \bar{\beta}_1)(\beta_2 - \bar{\beta}_2)} - \sum_{k=1}^2 \frac{2f_2 \bar{f}_k}{\beta_2 - \bar{\beta}_k}. \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

It is worth mentioning that the algebraic equations (4) represent a generalization of the axis conditions introduced in [15] for vacuum solutions. In order to solve these algebraic equations (4), we note that the first Simon's multipolar moments [16] as the total mass \mathcal{M} , total electric charge \mathcal{Q} , and total magnetic charge \mathcal{B} of the binary system can be calculated asymptotically from the Ernst potentials on the symmetry axis [4]; they read

$$\beta_1 + \beta_2 + \bar{\beta}_1 + \bar{\beta}_2 = -2\mathcal{M}, \quad f_1 + f_2 = \mathcal{Q} + i\mathcal{B}. \quad (5)$$

By choosing $\beta_1 + \beta_2 = -\mathcal{M} := -2M$, $\mathcal{Q} := 0$, and $\mathcal{B} := 0$, we are describing a system of two identical counter-rotating KN black holes (or relativistic disks) of mass M , endowed with opposite electric/magnetic charge Q_E/Q_B and separated by a supporting strut in between

[3]. The constant parameters α_n fulfill the conditions $\alpha_1 + \alpha_4 = \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 = 0$, as shown in Fig. 1. They can be written down in terms of the coordinate distance R and the horizon half-length σ of each rod describing the black holes as follows:

$$\alpha_1 = -\alpha_4 = \frac{R}{2} + \sigma, \quad \alpha_2 = -\alpha_3 = \frac{R}{2} - \sigma. \quad (6)$$

An explicit solution to the algebraic equations (4) reads

$$\begin{aligned} f_{1,2} &= \pm \frac{q_o + ib_o}{\sqrt{p + i\delta}}, \quad \beta_{1,2} = -M \pm \sqrt{p + i\delta}, \\ p &= R^2/4 - M^2 + \sigma^2, \\ \delta &= \sqrt{(R^2 - 4M^2)[M^2 - \sigma^2 - \mu(Q_o^2 + B_o^2)]}, \\ q_o &:= Q_o(R/2 - M), \quad b_o := B_o(R/2 - M), \\ \mu &:= \frac{R - 2M}{R + 2M}. \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

Since the identical KN black holes are counter-rotating and have opposite electric charges, the full metric exhibits an equatorial antisymmetry property in the sense proposed by Ernst *et al.* [17] and further studied by Sod-Hoffs *et al.* [18]. The solution Eq. (7) is reported by Manko *et al.* in Ref. [5] as an extension of the one introduced by Cabrera-Munguia *et al.* in [4]. It is worthwhile to stress the fact that a suitable parametrization can give us straightforward information not only for the identical case under consideration but also for the unequal case [15, 19–21].

By using Eq. (7), one is able to prove that the Ernst potentials on the upper part of the symmetry axis read

$$\begin{aligned} e(z) &= \frac{e_+}{e_-}, \quad f(z) = \frac{2(q_o + ib_o)}{e_-}, \\ e_{\pm} &= z^2 \mp 2Mz + 2M^2 - R^2/4 - \sigma^2 - i\delta. \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

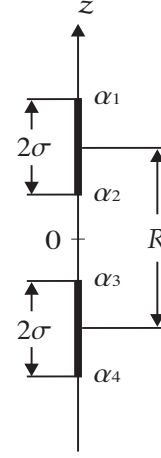


FIG. 1: Two identical KN black holes on the symmetry axis with $\alpha_1 = -\alpha_4 = R/2 + \sigma$, $\alpha_2 = -\alpha_3 = R/2 - \sigma$, and $R > 2\sigma$.

The constant parameters q_o and b_o are associated with the electric and magnetic dipole moment, respectively. One should notice that the transformation $\sigma \rightarrow i\sigma$ in Eq. (7) leads to a description of relativistic disks (hyper-extreme sources). Nevertheless, in what follows in this paper we are mainly interested in the description of a 5-parametric asymptotically flat exact solution describing a binary system composed by identical KN black holes. The black holes will be characterized by the physical Komar parameters $\{M, J, Q_E, Q_B\}$ and the coordinate distance R . The Ernst potentials and metric functions for the whole space are obtained by means of the SM. They read

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{E} &= \frac{\Lambda - \Gamma}{\Lambda + \Gamma}, \quad \Phi = \frac{\chi}{\Lambda + \Gamma}, \quad f = \frac{|\Lambda|^2 - |\Gamma|^2 + |\chi|^2}{|\Lambda + \Gamma|^2}, \quad \omega = \frac{\text{Im}[(\Lambda + \Gamma)\bar{\mathcal{G}} - \chi\bar{\mathcal{I}}]}{|\Lambda|^2 - |\Gamma|^2 + |\chi|^2}, \quad e^{2\gamma} = \frac{|\Lambda|^2 - |\Gamma|^2 + |\chi|^2}{\kappa_o^2 r_1 r_2 r_3 r_4}, \\ \Lambda &= 4\sigma^2[\kappa_+ + 2(q_o^2 + b_o^2)](r_1 - r_3)(r_2 - r_4) + R^2[\kappa_- - 2(q_o^2 + b_o^2)](r_1 - r_2)(r_3 - r_4) \\ &\quad + 2\sigma R(R^2 - 4\sigma^2)[\sigma R(r_1 r_4 + r_2 r_3) + i\delta(r_1 r_4 - r_2 r_3)], \\ \Gamma &= 2M\sigma R(R^2 - 4\sigma^2)[\sigma R(r_1 + r_2 + r_3 + r_4) - (2M^2 - i\delta)(r_1 - r_2 - r_3 + r_4)], \\ \chi &= -4(q_o + ib_o)\sigma R[(R - 2\sigma)(\epsilon_+ + 4M^2)(r_1 - r_4) + (R + 2\sigma)(\epsilon_- - 4M^2)(r_2 - r_3)], \\ \mathcal{G} &= -2z\Gamma + 2\sigma R[4\sigma\kappa_+(r_1 r_2 - r_3 r_4) + 2R\kappa_-(r_1 r_3 - r_2 r_4) - M(R - 2\sigma)\nu_+(r_1 - r_4) - M(R + 2\sigma)\nu_-(r_2 - r_3)], \\ \mathcal{I} &= -(q_o + ib_o)\{4M[2\sigma^2(R^2 - 4M^2 - 2i\delta)(r_1 r_2 + r_3 r_4) + R^2(2M^2 - 2\sigma^2 + i\delta)(r_1 r_3 + r_2 r_4)] - 2(R^2 - 4\sigma^2) \\ &\quad \times [2M[(\epsilon_+ + 4M^2)r_1 r_4 - (\epsilon_- - 4M^2)r_2 r_3] + \sigma R[(\epsilon_+ + 8M^2)(r_1 + r_4) + (\epsilon_- - 8M^2)(r_2 + r_3) + 8\sigma MR]]\}, \\ \kappa_o &:= 4\sigma^2 R^2(R^2 - 4\sigma^2), \quad \kappa_{\pm} := M^2(R^2 - 4\sigma^2) \pm 2(q_o^2 + b_o^2), \quad \nu_{\pm} := \epsilon_{\pm}(R \pm 2\sigma)^2 \pm 8(q_o^2 + b_o^2), \\ \epsilon_{\pm} &:= \sigma R \mp (2M^2 - i\delta), \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

where r_n are given by

$$\begin{aligned} r_{1,2} &= \sqrt{\rho^2 + (z - R/2 \mp \sigma)^2}, \\ r_{3,4} &= \sqrt{\rho^2 + (z + R/2 \mp \sigma)^2}. \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

III. PHYSICAL PARAMETRIZATION AND LIMITS OF THE SOLUTION

In order to write σ in terms of physical Komar parameters [22], M , J , Q_E , Q_B , and the coordinate distance R ,

we will apply the well-known Tomimatsu's formulas [7] to the upper object, since the black holes are identical,

$$\begin{aligned} M &= -\frac{1}{8\pi} \int_H \omega \Psi_z d\varphi dz, \\ Q_E &= \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_H \omega A'_{3z} d\varphi dz, \quad Q_B = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_H \omega A_{4z} d\varphi dz, \\ J &= -\frac{1}{8\pi} \int_H \omega \left[1 + \frac{1}{2} \omega \Psi_z - \tilde{A}_3 A'_{3z} - (A'_3 A_3)_z \right] d\varphi dz, \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

with $\tilde{A}_3 := A_3 + \omega A_4$ and $\Psi = \text{Im}(\mathcal{E})$. The magnetic potential A_3 is the real part of the Kinnersey's potential Φ_2 [23]. By means of the SM [13] it can be written as follows:

$$A_3 = \text{Re}(\Phi_2) = \text{Re} \left(-i \frac{I}{E_-} \right) = -z A'_3 + \text{Im} \left(\frac{\mathcal{I}}{\Lambda + \Gamma} \right). \quad (12)$$

The upper black hole horizon is defined as a null hypersurface $H = \{-\sigma \leq z - \frac{R}{2} \leq \sigma, 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi, \rho \rightarrow 0\}$. Thus, M represents the individual mass of each black hole source. Moreover, the electric and magnetic charges read

$$\begin{aligned} Q_E &= \frac{Q_o(R^2 - 4M^2) + 2B_o\delta}{R^2 - 4\sigma^2 - 4\mu(Q_o^2 + B_o^2)}, \\ Q_B &= \frac{B_o(R^2 - 4M^2) - 2Q_o\delta}{R^2 - 4\sigma^2 - 4\mu(Q_o^2 + B_o^2)}. \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

Combining both Eqs. (13) one gets

$$|Q_E^2 + Q_B^2| = \frac{(Q_o^2 + B_o^2)(R^2 - 4M^2)}{R^2 - 4\sigma^2 - 4\mu(Q_o^2 + B_o^2)}, \quad (14)$$

which suggests that we introduce a new auxiliary variable X as follows:

$$X := \frac{Q_o^2 + B_o^2}{|Q_E^2 + Q_B^2|}. \quad (15)$$

Hence, σ can be written as a function of this auxiliary variable as follows,

$$\sigma = \sqrt{X[M^2 - |Q_E^2 + Q_B^2|\mu] + \frac{R^2}{4}(1 - X)}, \quad (16)$$

where Q_o and B_o can be rewritten as

$$\begin{aligned} Q_o &= Q_E - Q_B \sqrt{X - 1}, \\ B_o &= Q_B + Q_E \sqrt{X - 1}. \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

The values of Q_o and B_o depend on the election of sign made in Q_E and Q_B . On the other hand, following

Tomimatsu [7], the mass formula reads

$$\begin{aligned} M &= \frac{\kappa S}{4\pi} + 2\Omega J + \Phi_E^H Q_E + M_A^S \\ &= \sigma + 2\Omega J + \Phi_E^H Q_E + M_A^S, \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

with M_A^S an extra boundary term associated with the magnetic charge, which is given by

$$M_A^S = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \int_H (A_3 A'_3)_z d\varphi dz. \quad (19)$$

The angular velocity $\Omega := 1/\omega^H$, where ω^H is the metric function ω evaluated at the horizon. Moreover, $\Phi_E^H = -A_4^H - \Omega A_3^H$ is the electric potential in the frame rotating with the black hole. Using Eq. (16) and Eq. (17), a simple calculation leads to the following expressions for M_A^S , Φ_E^H , and Ω :

$$\begin{aligned} M_A^S &= Q_B(Q_B \phi^H - Q_E \Omega), \quad \Phi_E^H = Q_E \phi^H - Q_B \Omega, \\ \Omega &= \frac{\mu}{2} \frac{(R + 2\sigma)\sqrt{X - 1}}{M[R + 2\sigma - (R - 2M)X] - \mu[Q_E^2 + Q_B^2]X}, \\ \phi^H &:= \frac{\mu}{2} \frac{R + 2\sigma - (R - 2M)X}{M[R + 2\sigma - (R - 2M)X] - \mu[Q_E^2 + Q_B^2]X}. \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

As Tomimatsu proposed [7], if the potential A_3 does not vanish at the two ends of the horizon H , the term M_A^S does not disappear and the Smarr mass formula must take into account the contribution of the magnetic charge Q_B to the mass. Combining Eqs.(20) with each other, it is easy to find the enhanced Smarr formula for the mass [4, 7],

$$\begin{aligned} M &= \sigma + \Omega \left[2J - Q_E Q_B \left(1 - \frac{Q_B^2}{Q_E^2} \right) \right] \\ &+ \Phi_E^H \left(1 + \frac{Q_B^2}{Q_E^2} \right) Q_E = \sigma + 2\Omega(J - Q_E Q_B) \\ &+ \Phi_{EL}^H Q_E + \Phi_{MAG}^H Q_B, \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

where

$$\Phi_{EL}^H = Q_E \phi^H, \quad \Phi_{MAG}^H = Q_B \phi^H. \quad (22)$$

Replacing σ from Eq. (16) into the enhanced Smarr formula Eq. (21) leads us to the following result

$$X = 1 + \frac{4(J - Q_E Q_B)^2}{[M(R + 2M) + |Q_E^2 + Q_B^2|]^2}; \quad (23)$$

thus, the explicit form of σ in terms of physical Komar parameters reads

$$\sigma = \sqrt{M^2 - \left[|Q_E^2 + Q_B^2| + \frac{\mathcal{J}^2[(R+2M)^2 + 4|Q_E^2 + Q_B^2|]}{[M(R+2M) + |Q_E^2 + Q_B^2|]^2} \right] \frac{R-2M}{R+2M}}, \quad \mathcal{J} := J - Q_E Q_B. \quad (24)$$

Notice that the angular momentum presents an additional contribution from the electromagnetic charges, in agreement with Tomimatsu [7]. Eq. (24) for σ in terms of the five physical parameters is one of the main results of our paper. Another important result is the straightforward reduction of this solution, Eqs. (9), to the two particular solutions presented by Cabrera-Munguia *et al.* in [4], and by Manko *et al.* in [5].

As we shall see in the next section, a correct introduction, in the mass formula, of the boundary term M_A^S gives us a proper contribution of the magnetic charge Q_B to the physical and geometrical properties of the system.

A. Physical and Geometrical properties

Replacing Eq. (23) into Eq. (17), it is straightforward to obtain explicit formulas for the electric and magnetic dipole moments,

$$\begin{aligned} 2q_o &= \left[Q_E - \frac{2Q_B \mathcal{J}}{M(R+2M) + |Q_E^2 + Q_B^2|} \right] (R-2M), \\ 2b_o &= \left[Q_B + \frac{2Q_E \mathcal{J}}{M(R+2M) + |Q_E^2 + Q_B^2|} \right] (R-2M). \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

Since $|Q_E^2 + Q_B^2|$ remains always positive, one notes from Eqs.(25) that the term $q_o + ib_o$ remains invariant under the transformation $Q_E \leftrightarrow iQ_B$. This means that one observer will measure the same electromagnetic effects if one exchanges the electric and magnetic potentials.

On the other hand, the surface gravity κ and area of the horizon S can be obtained directly from Eq. (9) and without any previous knowledge of the explicit form of σ . In order to calculate κ , one uses the formula [7],

$$\kappa = \sqrt{-\Omega^2 e^{-2\gamma^H}}, \quad (26)$$

where γ^H is the metric function γ evaluated at the horizon. A straightforward calculation leads us to the following expressions for the surface gravity and the area of the horizon:

$$\begin{aligned} \kappa &= \frac{R\sigma(R+2\sigma)}{2M(M+\sigma)(R+2\sigma)(R+2M) - Q^2(R-2M)^2}, \\ S &= 4\pi \left[2M(M+\sigma) \left(1 + \frac{2M}{R} \right) - \frac{Q^2(R-2M)^2}{R(R+2\sigma)} \right], \\ Q^2 &:= |Q_E^2 + Q_B^2|X, \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

with X given by Eq. (15). The energy-momentum tensor associated with the strut gives us the interaction force between the black holes [3, 24],

$$\mathcal{F} = \frac{1}{4}(e^{-\gamma_0} - 1) = \frac{M^2}{R^2 - 4M^2} + \frac{|Q_E^2 + Q_B^2|\mu R^2}{(R^2 - 4M^2)^2}, \quad (28)$$

where γ_0 is the value of the metric function γ on the region of the strut. One should notice that the strut between the KN black holes disappears in the limit $R \rightarrow \infty$, and the bodies are isolated. In this limit Eq. (24) reduces to $\sigma = \sqrt{M^2 - |Q_E^2 + Q_B^2| - \mathcal{J}^2/M^2}$ and the electric and magnetic dipole moments behave as $q_o \sim Q_E R/2$ and $b_o \sim Q_B R/2$ respectively. Finally, if $R \rightarrow 2M$, the two horizons overlap each other, both angular velocities stop and the system evolves as one single Schwarzschild black hole.

IV. TWO PARTICULAR CASES

A. The case with $B_o = 0$

The first particular case of this more general solution Eq. (9) is the Cabrera-Munguia solution [4]. We noticed already that for a vanishing magnetic dipole moment term ($b_o = 0$), one obtains the following cubic equation:

$$(X-1) \left[X - 2 \left(1 - \frac{2M^2}{Q_E^2(1-\mu)} \right) \right]^2 - \frac{4J^2}{Q_E^4} = 0, \quad (29)$$

whose explicit real root solution is given by

$$\begin{aligned} X &= 1 + \frac{[a + [b - a^3 + \sqrt{b(b-2a^3)}]^{1/3}]^2}{[b - a^3 + \sqrt{b(b-2a^3)}]^{1/3}}, \\ a &:= \frac{1}{3} \left(1 - \frac{4M^2}{Q_E^2(1-\mu)} \right), \quad b := \frac{2J^2}{Q_E^4}, \quad b \geq 2a^3. \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

From Eq. (17) the monopole magnetic charge reads

$$Q_B = -Q_E \sqrt{X-1}. \quad (31)$$

The functional form of σ reduces to [4]:

$$\sigma = \sqrt{X(M^2 - Q_E^2 \mu X) + \frac{R^2}{4}(1-X)}, \quad (32)$$

where the explicit value of X is given by Eq. (30). Therefore, the interaction force Eq. (28) now contains a spin-spin interaction,

$$\mathcal{F} = \frac{M^2}{R^2 - 4M^2} + \frac{Q_E^2 \mu R^2}{(R^2 - 4M^2)^2} X. \quad (33)$$

The behavior of the magnetic charges arising from the rotation of electrically charged bodies in a weak electromagnetic field or with slow rotation is already discussed in [4]. To conclude the subsection, it should be pointed out that Eq. (29) can be also obtained from the mass formula Eq. (21).

B. The case with $Q_B = 0$

A second particular case of Eq. (9) is the Manko *et al.* [5] solution. In this case, $Q_B = 0$, the electric and magnetic dipole moments read

$$\begin{aligned} 2q_o &= Q_E(R - 2M), \\ 2b_o &= \frac{2Q_E J(R - 2M)}{M(R + 2M) + Q_E^2}. \end{aligned} \quad (34)$$

The magnetic dipole moment arises as a consequence of the rotation of electrically charged black holes. Nevertheless, the electric dipole moment $2q_o$ does not contain any contribution from the rotation parameter J . Hence, it remains electrostatic. This is due mainly to the fact that the rotation effects are associated with the monopole magnetic charge [see Eq. (25)]. The interaction force in this case remains electrostatic [see Eq. (28)].

On the other hand, the explicit formula for the horizon σ presented in [5] can be obtained from Eq. (24) by setting $Q_B = 0$, i.e.,

$$\sigma = \sqrt{M^2 - \left[Q_E^2 + \frac{J^2[(R + 2M)^2 + 4Q_E^2]}{[M(R + 2M) + Q_E^2]^2} \right] \frac{R - 2M}{R + 2M}}. \quad (35)$$

V. TWO-BODY EXTREME BLACK HOLES SYSTEM

By setting $\sigma = 0$ in Eq. (9), the 4-parametric extreme solution is obtained. In this limit, the angular momentum parameter reads

$$|\mathcal{J}| = \{M(R + 2M) + |Q_E^2 + Q_B^2|\} \times \sqrt{\frac{M^2(R + 2M) - |Q_E^2 + Q_B^2|(R - 2M)}{(R - 2M)[(R + 2M)^2 + 4|Q_E^2 + Q_B^2|]}}, \quad (36)$$

whose asymptotic expansion leads to the condition

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{|\mathcal{J}|}{M\sqrt{M^2 - |Q_E^2 + Q_B^2|}} &\simeq 1 \\ + \frac{2M^4 + |Q_E^2 + Q_B^2|(M^2 - |Q_E^2 + Q_B^2|)}{M(M^2 - |Q_E^2 + Q_B^2|)} \left(\frac{1}{R}\right) &> 1. \end{aligned} \quad (37)$$

The inequality $\mathcal{J}^2/M^2 > M^2 - |Q_E^2 + Q_B^2| > 0$ holds for positive values of the distance $R \gg 2M$. The equality $\mathcal{J}^2/M^2 = M^2 - |Q_E^2 + Q_B^2|$ is reached as the distance grows large enough, tending to infinity; therefore, both black holes are isolated. A careful use of l'Hôpital's rule leads to the extreme limit of the solution Eq. (9):

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{E} &= \frac{\Lambda - 2\alpha M x \Gamma_+}{\Lambda + 2\alpha M x \Gamma_+}, \quad \Phi = \frac{2(q_o + i b_o) y \Gamma_-}{\Lambda + 2\alpha M x \Gamma_+}, \quad f = \frac{D}{N}, \quad \omega = \frac{4\alpha^2 \delta_o y (x^2 - 1)(y^2 - 1)W}{D}, \quad e^{2\gamma} = \frac{D}{\alpha^8 (x^2 - y^2)^4}, \\ \Lambda &= \alpha^2 (\alpha^2 - M^2)(x^2 - y^2)^2 + \alpha^2 M^2 (x^4 - 1) + (q_o^2 + b_o^2)(1 - y^4) + 2i\alpha^2 \delta_o (x^2 + y^2 - 2x^2 y^2), \\ \Gamma_{\pm} &= \left(\sqrt{M^2 - \mu |Q_E^2 + Q_B^2| X \mp i \sqrt{\alpha^2 - M^2}} \right) \left[\sqrt{M^2 - \mu |Q_E^2 + Q_B^2| X (x^2 - 1) \pm i \sqrt{\alpha^2 - M^2} (x^2 - y^2)} \right] \\ &\quad + \mu |Q_E^2 + Q_B^2| X (x^2 - 1), \\ D &= [\alpha^2 (\alpha^2 - M^2)(x^2 - y^2)^2 + \alpha^2 M^2 (x^2 - 1)^2 - (q_o^2 + b_o^2)(y^2 - 1)^2]^2 - 16\alpha^4 \delta_o^2 x^2 y^2 (x^2 - 1)(1 - y^2), \\ N &= \{\alpha^2 (\alpha^2 - M^2)(x^2 - y^2)^2 + \alpha^2 M^2 (x^4 - 1) + (q_o^2 + b_o^2)(1 - y^4) + 2\alpha M x [(\alpha^2 - M^2)(x^2 - y^2) + M^2 (x^2 - 1)]\}^2 \\ &\quad + 4\alpha^2 \delta_o^2 [\alpha (x^2 + y^2 - 2x^2 y^2) + M x (1 - y^2)]^2, \\ W &= M \alpha^2 [(\alpha^2 - M^2)(x^2 - y^2)(3x^2 + y^2) + M^2 (3x^4 + 6x^2 - 1) + 8\alpha M x^3] + (q_o^2 + b_o^2)[M(y^2 - 1)^2 - 4\alpha x y^2], \\ \delta_o &:= \sqrt{(\alpha^2 - M^2)[M^2 - \mu |Q_E^2 + Q_B^2| X]}, \quad X := 1 + \frac{\mu^{-1} M^2 - |Q_E^2 + Q_B^2|}{(\alpha + M)^2 + |Q_E^2 + Q_B^2|}, \quad \alpha := \frac{R}{2}, \end{aligned} \quad (38)$$

where (x, y) are prolate spheroidal coordinates,

$$x = \frac{r_+ + r_-}{2\alpha}, \quad y = \frac{r_+ - r_-}{2\alpha}, \quad r_{\pm} = \sqrt{\rho^2 + (z \pm \alpha)^2}, \quad (39)$$

related to the cylindrical coordinates (ρ, z) via the relations

$$\rho = \alpha \sqrt{(x^2 - 1)(1 - y^2)}, \quad z = \alpha x y. \quad (40)$$

We note that the metric Eq. (38) fulfills the axis condition for all the regions on the symmetry axis: $\omega(y =$

$\pm 1) = 0$ for $|z| > \alpha$ and $\omega(x = 1) = 0$ for $|z| < \alpha$. The Emparan's BDH solution [1, 20] is obtained from Eq. (38) if $Q_B = 0$ and $J = 0$. The vacuum solution is obtained for $Q_E = Q_B = 0$ [19, 25, 26].

VI. CONCLUDING REMARKS

In this work, we study the consequences of the addition of an angular momentum parameter J to the static

Empanan's BDH models. Therefore, the system is now composed of a pair of dyons [6]. Due to rotation of electric charges, the KN black holes are now endowed with both electric and magnetic monopole charges (electric and magnetic dipole moments). We construct a 5-parametric (M, J, Q_E, Q_B, R) $[(M, J, q_o, b_o, R)]$ asymptotically flat exact solution. Our generalized black dihole model reduces, for $b_o = 0$, to the Cabrera-Munguia *et al.* solution [4] and for $Q_B = 0$ reduces to the Manko *et al.* solution [5].

The parametrization of the solution in terms of magnetic monopole charges Q_B allows a deeper understanding of the physical properties of the spacetime of such configurations. The Smarr mass formula should be enhanced in order to take into account their contributions to the mass, in agreement with Tomimatsu [7]. Additionally, instead of duality properties, the electromagnetic field remains invariant under the exchange of electric and magnetic potentials, i.e., $Q_E \leftrightarrow iQ_B$. The rotation induces additional contributions, arising from the magnetic and electric charges, to the permanent electric and magnetic dipole moments [27, 28].

On the other hand, we derive the corresponding formula of σ in terms of the physical Komar parameters and the coordinate distance. Moreover, since the mass M and the angular momentum J , now contain contributions from the gravitational and electromagnetic fields [29], one should expect that the explicit formula of σ , Eq. (24), can give us explicit values for these components. Indeed, we apply the Tomimatsu's formulas, Eqs. (11), for the mass and angular momentum in the following representation [7, 29]:

$$\begin{aligned} M &= M_G + M_E, \quad J = J_G + J_E, \\ M_G &= -\frac{1}{8\pi} \int_H \omega [\Psi_z - 2\text{Im}(\Phi\bar{\Phi}_z)] d\varphi dz, \\ M_E &= -\frac{1}{4\pi} \int_H \omega \text{Im}(\Phi\bar{\Phi}_z) d\varphi dz, \\ J_G &= -\frac{1}{8\pi} \int_H \omega \left[1 + \frac{1}{2} \omega \Psi_z - \omega \text{Im}(\Phi\bar{\Phi}_z) \right] d\varphi dz, \\ J_E &= \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_H \omega A_3 A_{3z}' d\varphi dz, \end{aligned} \quad (41)$$

where the subscripts G and E denote the gravitational and electromagnetic components, respectively. Therefore, the gravitational and electromagnetic masses read

$$\begin{aligned} M_G &= \sigma + 2\Omega J_G, \\ M_E &= 2\Omega(J_E - Q_E Q_B) + Q_E \Phi_{EL}^H + Q_B \Phi_{MAG}^H, \end{aligned} \quad (42)$$

where $J_E = Q_E A_3^H$. Table I shows a set of numerical values for the five physical parameters of our solution, Eq. (9); the mass and angular momentum are written in terms of their gravitational and electromagnetic components. We noticed in Fig. 2 that the presence of negative mass in the solution generates ring singularities off the axis and can change the sign of the angular momentum

parameter. Moreover, the presence of the electric and magnetic charges locates such singularity outside the ergosurface.

TABLE I: Numerical values showing a decomposition of the mass and angular momentum into their gravitational and electromagnetic components.

σ	Q_E	Q_B	R	M_G	M_E	J_G	J_E
0.6	-0.3	-0.4	3.813	0.955	0.045	1.363	0.137
0.6	-0.2	-0.1	3.813	-0.579	-0.421	-0.285	-0.06
1.2	-0.5	0	4.871	1.267	0.033	0.957	0.043
1.2	-0.13	0	4.871	-0.594	-0.706	-0.226	-0.086
0	-0.3	0.2	2.4	0.962	0.038	3.243	0.046
0	-0.1	0.1	2.4	-0.879	-0.121	-0.206	-0.011
0	-0.2	-0.3	2.6	0.015	-1.015	0.017	0.032

Since the positive mass theorem [30, 31] establishes that a regular solution contains a total positive ADM mass [32], then $M > 0$. Nevertheless, the condition $M > 0$ is not enough to ensure regularity of the solution. Hence, we need to be sure that the denominator of the Ernst potentials is free of zeros. The numerical analysis depicted by Table I reveals in Fig. 2 that if the individual Komar masses are positive, our solution does not develop ring singularities off the axis.

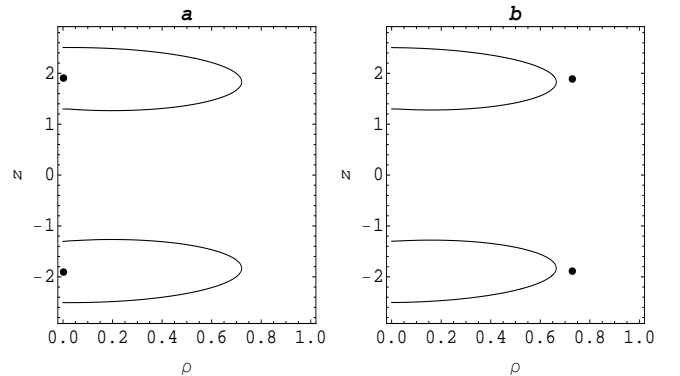


FIG. 2: (a) If $M > 0$ there exist no singularities outside the ergosurface, and the ring singularity lies inside of it, on the symmetry axis, for the values $\sigma = 0.6$, $Q_E = -0.3$, $Q_B = -0.4$, $R = 3.813$, $M = 1$, and $J = 1.5$. (b) Emergence of ring singularities if $M < 0$, for the values $\sigma = 0.6$, $Q_E = -0.2$, $Q_B = -0.1$, $R = 3.813$, $M = -1$, and $J = -0.345$. The singularities are located at $\rho \simeq 0.73$, $z \simeq \pm 1.89$.

In Fig. 3 we have plotted the stationary limit surfaces (SLS), for two identical counter-rotating extreme KN black holes, performed by setting $f = 0$. Once again, the appearance of ring singularities off the axis is due to the presence of negative masses in the solution, Eq. (38), and the electromagnetic charges moves the singularity outside the ergosurface.

To conclude, recently some authors [5] claimed that the Smarr formula does not suffer any change if one includes the magnetic charge into the solution. Nevertheless, this contradicts what Tomimatsu proposed [7] and Kleihaus [9] and Cabrera-Munguia [4] already confirmed. We have

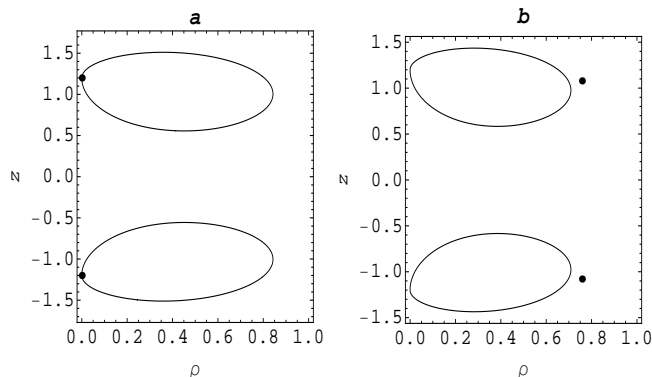


FIG. 3: (a) SLS for identical counter-rotating extreme KN black holes for the values $Q_E = -0.3$, $Q_B = 0.2$, $R = 2.4$, $M = 1$, and $J = 3.289$. (b) For the values $Q_E = -0.1$, $Q_B = 0.1$, $R = 2.4$, $M = -1$, and $J = -0.217$, the ring singularities are located at $\rho \simeq 0.76$, $z \simeq \pm 1.08$.

shown that the addition of the magnetic charge parameter Q_B leads to a deeper understanding of the mathematical structure of this kind of spacetime. This result is quite naturally to be expected from a physical point of view. These authors [5] do not like magnetic charges and complain about their unphysical nature, while they do not worry about the need for unphysical Weyl struts.

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